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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888.

FIRST MEN FOR CHICAGO.

A DISGRACEFUL MOR ELECTS DELE-GATES IN WASHINGTON.

The Blaine Men and the Sherman Men Riot The Blaine Men and the Sherman Men Riet in the Convention—Even Fred Bouglass Gives it Up in Blayust—The Timber Grabbers Hard Alter the Red Elver Indian Reservation—Frye Wants More Whishey Law for Maine—What Obstructed Riddle-herger's Threat t—Scantor Palmer Talks Immigration Statistics—A Valuable Pence Manual from New York, Manual Vaccation for the Pence Manual from New York, Manual Vaccation, 1988 Memorial from New York-Social Events of the Day-Gossip and News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The politicians of the District of Columbia are continually clamor-ing for the right of suffrage. They remember the days of the famous feather duster Logis-lature, and sigh for political standing again, The Republicans were in control in those days, and would like to be again. To-day they held a Convention, and the scenes that took place were enough to put aside forever the dreams of political suffrage in this District. The Convention to-day was to nominate two dele-gates to the National Republican Convention, and was a disgraceful riot and general pandemonium, worse even than the famous one of four years ago that sent Perry Carson, the barkeeper, and Frank Conger, the city Postmaster, to Chicago to fight for their respective champions, Blaine and Arthur.

The Convention to-day nominated two full sets of delegates. One set are pledged to James G. Blaine, the other to John Sherman. Blaine's interests were looked after in the Convention by his old friend, Perry Carson, the leader of one faction of the district Republicans, and colored Brother Chase, editor of the Bee, fought for John Sherman. The delegates elected by Carson faction are Perry Carson and Andrew Gleason, regulars, and Daniel Cahill and Marcellus West, alternates. The Chase faction chose Judge Samuel Shellabarger and Fred A. Dyson regulars, and Editor Chase and M. M. Halland alternates. These fighting factions will go to Chicago and continue there the diagraceful fight for recognition. Shellabarger, Carson, Cahill, and Gleason are white men

The others are colored brethren. The Convention of four years ago did not succeed in finding out who had been chosen until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning. To-day the work was done more quickly, but the excitement and confusion were all the more lively for that reason. The Blaine men and the Sherman men had each decided to capture the Convention to-day, and hundreds of colored men were on hand to do the fighting. The moment the Convention was called to order twenty men arose to speak, and in five minutes

moment the Convention was called to order twenty men arose to speak, and in five minutes the aisles, and even the platform, were filled with a roaring mob of black and white citizens. They had their costs off, and pushed each other about like cattle. One delegate, remembering the experiences of four roars ago, demanded that the reporters be put out, but this motion failed. As the mob were about to resort to blows the police stepped in and took possession of the stage. Order was restored for a moment, and then the riot broke out worse than ever. Hen yelled themselves hoarse, pounded on the tables with their canes, and acted likeimadmen. Up to this time not a motion had been put, and no one knew or cared what the noise was about. The Carson and Chase factions were fighting, that was enough.

Fred Douglass was finally sent for to quell the riot. He made an impassioned appeal to his friends and succeeded in restoring something like order, but only for a few moments. When the fun weat so far that a speaker was pushed headlong from the platform down among the reporters, the police were sent for and took possession of the hall by throwing noisy colored men not delegates into the street. Business went on for awhile, and the reporter of the hall adjourned the meeting. He could not clear the hall, however, and in ten minutes the din was so horrible that Mr. Dougliess left discouraged and disgusted. A delegate, when he rose to speak, left a whiskey bottle protruding from his pocket. This was selzed by Carson and waved high in the air as a baton to command silence. After several hours of this kind of nonsense, all persons except delegates were conwed bodily from the hall, and, with the aid of a squad of police, the delegates lineally chosen. It is not known whether Judge Shellabarger will accept the nomination received under such circumstances, and even if he did it is probable that the convention, which will be organized by the Blaine men, would admit the Carson delegation.

Owing to the death of his brother-in-law. Col. C. W. Moulton of New York, Senator Sherman will not be able to go to Boston on the special nist, as advertised, to make a protection speech at the dinner of the Home Market Club. The dinner has therefore been postponed until Feb. 9, at which time Mr. Sherman will be present and make his speech.

Mr. Vest presented a petition from the contractor for the foundation of the new library building, and said that, with full knowledge of the personnel of the Library Commission, he believed that, if that Commission remained as now constituted, the youngest man in Wash-ington city would never see that building com-pleted. The relations between the architect of the Capitol and Mr. Smithmeyer were such that they would never agree on any proposition in connection with the building.

F The House Judiciary Committee to-day unanimously approved and will report to the House favorably a substitute for Mr. Henderson's bill to amend the internal revenue laws In its present-shape the bill abolishes all mini-In its present-shape the bill abolishes all minimum penalties for infraction of the revenue laws and confers on the courts discretion in the imposition of punishment within the limit fixed by statute. It forbids the issue of a warrant in such cases upon information and belief, except upon amdavit made by a collector or deputy collector or revenue agent, and with this exception no warrants are to be issued except upon sworn complaint setting forth the personal knowledge of the affiant. The bill makes all warrants returnable before the nearest judicial officer, who may make preliminary examinations, and discharge, ball, or commit to prison the person arrested.

The total collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$62,443.608, being an increase of \$4.940.104 over the collections during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. There was an increase on each of the principal objects of taxation as follows: On spirits, \$2.455.459; on tobacco, \$1.448.615; on fermented liquors, \$996,180, and on electmargarine, \$61,677.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate the report of the Board of Control of the industral home in Utah Territory established by Congress to provide an asylum and means of support for the dependent women who have renounced polygamy and for their children of tender years. The report says the bome has been in operation since Nov. 28, 1886, but that for the ten months covered by the report it received only twenty-seven persons. The home has not yet attained that position which its creators confidently believe it can attain, and it is recommended that the law be amended so as to permit the admission to the home of segal wives who have been abandoned by their husbands for other wives; of women and girls unwilling to enter polygamy, and who to escausis influences, need the shelter of the home; and of women and children who have come out through religious inducements, ignorant of the teachings and practices of polygamy, and are unwilling to embrace it. industral home in Utah Territory established

Senator Hoar called up this morning the motion, made by Mr. Gorman some time since, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had reconsider the vote by which the Schmid has ordered a special committee of five on Pacific Railroad matters. It was necessary, he said, for the Judiciary Committee, to which the bill would go, to deal with subjects before it without giving hearings to persons interested. But out giving hearings to persons interested. But it was exceedingly important that legislation on this subject should be considered by a com-mittee that could have before it the represent-atives of the companies and the officers of the Government. The subject had been committed by Congress to a special commission; it had been made the object of a special Executive message; and it therefore seemed eminently proper that it should be referred to a special committee.

committee, committee, and that the only legislation but a Edmunds said that the only legislation but hat had ever asserted any rights of the Government in regard to those railroad companies had come from the Judiciary Committee. It had besides twice reported measures which, if the Senate had agreed to them, the railroad companies would probably have accepted, and the upshot of which would have given the Government a security on every

species of property which those companies had acquired either directly or indirectly. If they had been accepted by the companies they would have saved to the United Ristes a great many millions of dollars. The Judiciary Committee had reported and reported, but the Senate had not thought fit to adopt the measures suggested. He was sure that every member of the Judiciary Committee would be gigat to be relieved from any further labor in the business, and to have the best select committee that could be devised to take hold of it and see if it could not propose something which would meet the approval of the Senate. Something ought to be done, and done speedliv, for every day, instead of Improving the situation, rather injured it.

Mr. Vest said that the question had been before the Judiciary Committee, and had been sent to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Edmunds, Hoar, and himself. They had worked earnestly and faithfully, and had formulated a bill. The Senate had paid no attention to it, and all sorts of reflections and insinuations had been made through the press about the motives of the committee in reporting such a measure. The measure then reporting such a measure with perfect indifference, except by the newspapers, and they had malismed and abused with perfect indifference, except by the newspapers, and they had malismed and abused everybody connected with the report. He himself wanted to have nothing more to do with it.

A motion to refer the matter to the Railroad Committee was rejected. The resolution ordering the appointment of a special committee was then reconsidered—yeas, 54; nays. 15.

The Portuguese Minister, Viscount Das Nogueiras, died at his residence in this city at 3 o'clock this morning. He was well and most favorably known in the official and social life of this capital. He presented his oredentials to the President on Oct. 8, 1878, and his term of service in Washington had therefore been longer than that of any other member of the diplomatic corps, with the single exception of the Minister from Hayti. His wife and daughter are now absent in Europe. Two sons of the deceased were with him at the time of his death, which resulted from blood poisoning after a brief illness. The funeral has been arranged for Thursday morning next, and the remains will be temporarily deposited in a receiving vault to await future transportation to Portugal.

In presenting a number of petitions in the Benate to-day praying for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in the District of Coprohibitory liquor law in the District of Columbia Senator Teller caused considerable laughter, though the reason for it was not very apparent. Mr. Teller informed the Senate that he was requested to present the politions, which were from citizens of Virginia, by Senator Riddleberger, who was suffering from some obstruction in his throat which made it difficult for him to talk. Mr. Biddleberger had not been in his seat since the day Mr. Lamar was confirmed. As Mr. Teller made his announcement every Senator looked toward the Virginia Senator's chair, but he was not there, having retired to the clock room. He appeared later in the day looking unusually well, and the question that some Senators sak is why Mr. Teller and other Senators laughed when he referred to the obstruction in Mr. Riddleberger's throat.

Senator Palmer to-day occupied the atten tion of the Senate for fifty minutes in the delivery of a carefully prepared speech in support of the bill which he recently introduced restricting foreign immigration. Senator Palmer's term expires in March, 1889, and in adance in politics he is vigorously opposing the

dition to being a strong advocate of temperance in politics he is vigorously opposing the coming of undesirable foreigners to this country in such large numbers.

Mr. Palmer can write a very good speech, but in delivery he has not the force and ease of Frye, who delivered his masterplece yesterday. Mr. Palmer stuck close to his manuscript today, and while he read in a clear, distinct voice he paid no attention to oratory. The Democratic Senators, with the exception of a very few, did not remain to hear him, but his Republican colleagues seemed entertained.

Just befor he went into the Senate to read his speech Mr. Falmer received a package by mail which had a suspicious look, and carried with it a faint sugestion of dynamite. The Senator requested the Postmaster to open it, but that official nervously declined, and sent the box to the room of the Agricultural Committee, of which Mr. Palmer is Chairman. There, after some hesitation, it was opened by the clerk of the committee after the Chairman had cautiously left the room. The rackage contained nothing more dangerous them a dozen packages of playing cards, with the advertisement of a Western railroad on the back of each card. The Michigan Senator's slight nervousness while speaking may have been caused by the receipt of the box.

The speech contained a great mass of statistics, the most interesting part of them being a tabulated history of immigration into this country from 1800 to December, 1897, with the country from which the immigrant came, his destination and occupation in the United States.

Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant came to Washing-

Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant came to Washington this morning. Mrs. U. S. Grant joins them at the Arlington, where the three will spend to Florida for a stay at St. Augustine, but it is not at all certain to be carried out. Mrs. Grant

to Florida for a stay at St. Augustine, but it is not at all certain to be carried out. Mrs. Grant is enjoying her quiet visit in Washington so much with old friends that unless the weather proves unfavorable she prefers to remain here. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney gave a dinner this evening to their guest, Miss Paget of New York. A small after-dinner company was asked for the evening.

The wife of Justice Blatchford gave a handsome luncheon to-day to guests asked to meet Mrs. Edward Potter, who is visiting Mrs. Blatchford.

Col. and Mrs. John Hay gave a dinner party this evening. At Gen. Bheridan's house Mrs. Sheridan entertained a company at a luncheon. Mrs. Bancroft Davis gave a dancing party to young people to-night in honor of George Bancroft's granddaughter, recently come with her parents from Boston. Countess Esterhasy and Mrs. Carroll gave a tea to-day.

There were many charming Tuesday receptions, the fine weather bringing out an unusual number of visitors. The wives of Representatives of the Riggs House received in the Red Parlor at the Hamilton. The parlors were crowded with callers through the alternoon. Among those receiving were the wives of Representatives Boutelle, Perkins, Ward, and Russell. Representative Hitt's House Miss McComs poured tea. The wives of Representative Shuther beautiful house was open. Mrs. Warder's beautiful house was open. Mrs. Warder sceived and Gan. Schenck's daughter poured tea. The wives of Representative Shuther assisted Mrs. Edmunds to receive her many callers on L street. Mrs. Carey had a group of attractive young women to receive with her, among the number diss Brooks of California. Miss Breckenridge, Miss Owen. Miss Porser, and Miss Harrold. Bepresentative Symes's wife had their guest. Mrs. Ca

regular meeting to-day, and decided to urge to speedy passage the bill relative to the un-dervaluation of imports as prepared by the special committee which investigated the subject for nearly two years. The committee also

special committee which investigated the subject for nearly two years. The committee also listened to a very interesting and energetic little speech from Senator Frye of Maine in favor of a bill which he recently introduced providing that the laws of the several States relating to the sale of distilled and fermented ilquors within the limits of each State may apply to such liquors when they have been imported in the same manner as when they have been manfactured in the United States. The complaint of Mr. Frye is this:

In Maine, where they have a constitutional amendment and also a State law prohibiting the manufacture of sale of intoxicating liquors within the State, the liquor men resort to all sorts of schemes to sell their liquors. One of the most successful plans is that by which dealers import liquor in original packages, place it in bonded warehouses, and then sell it in the shape on which duty was paid upon it, claiming that the State laws have no jurisdiction over the sale of imported liquor. One extensive liquor dealer in Bath, Maine, openly and successfully evades the law in this manner and great quantities of liquor are thus disposed of.

Mr. Frye called the attention of the committee to the recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the prohibitory laws, and claimed that under that decision Congress could pass the most stringent police laws regulating the liquor traffic in the States.

The resignation of District Attorney Harris of Mississippi, who was mixed up in the recent riot at Jackson. in that State, was called for by the Attorney-General by direction of the Presidont. Mr. Harris was ordered to report in person in Washington as soon as the news of the outrage reached here. He came on and made an unsatisfactory explanation, which the President did not consider sufficient. It

has leaked out that the conference was a pretty lively one, and that Mr. Cleveland let the Mississippi official understand very emphatically that the Administration would not tolerate any such political methods as those employed at Jackson.

As the President's action was known before Senator Chandler got in his resolution calling on the Attorney General for information in the case, there will be little chance of the bloody shirt flapping in the Senate when Mr. Garland reports. Senator Edmunds has not yet decided whether he will have the coming investigation of the Jackson outrage conducted with open or closen doors. The Committee on the Judiclary is not much given to taking the public into their confidence when they have a political inquiry on hand, and it is probable that when Senator Edmunds comes to consider the question he will decide that the public are not entitled to take part in the investigation. The other committees of the Senate conduct such business with open doors, notably the Committee on Privileges and Elections. They eccasionally close the doors when considering the evidence, but while the witnesses are being examined it is the general custom to allow the public to see and hear all that takes place. For several years a number of millionaire

umbermen in Minnesota and Canada have been trying to get at the magnificent pine land tract on the Red Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota. This Red Lake Indian reservation is the most remarkable piece of country in the ited States. It is the only virgin tract of eeded by its Indian occupants to anybody, and its title remains to-day exactly what it was when De Soto discovered the Mississippi. On this reservation there stands some of the finest plane timber in the West. The entire stumpage within the bounds of the reservation, as estimated by expert lumber prospectors, is not less than \$30,000,000. This pine stands on the watershed between this country and the British possessions. A chip thrown into the Guif of Maxico, or if a whiff of wind started it in a slightly different direction it might finally reach the Guif of St. Lawrence. Two-thirds of this pine reserve's tributary to the Rainy Lake River and the Lake of the Woods. The other third could be floated down the tributaries of the Red River of the North, manufactured and sold in the timberless districts of Minnesota. Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska. For ten years bills have been introduced to getrid of the Red Lake Indiana. All sorts of tempting propositions have been made. If any one of them had passed, the 2,400 or 2,500 Chippewas could have been educated like lords and fitted out with first-class farms, blooded horses and cattle, and supplied with white servants to do their drudgery. But somehow every time Congress has come anywhere near passing these bills something has interfered. This session a more determined effort than ever is being made to steal this Indian pine. Knuto Nelson, theil little Scandinavian who represents all northern Minnesota, has introduced a bill asking for a charter and right of way for the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway, for un from the head of Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, cutting across that vast inland fores: The prefext for the read is that the immense wheat crop of Dakota requires this outlet, while the vast deposits of ron along the roadway justify its construction. The real object of the bill is to drive the Red Lake Indians out of the country. As everybody knows, the Indian has to retire before the railroad, and with the Duluth san Hainy Lake royed down to a few hundred farms around the White Eart its title remains to-day exactly what it was when 'De Soto discovered the Mississippi. On

Mr. Evarts presented in the Senate to-day the memorial of citizens of New York, including the committee appointed at the public meeting of citizens, which declared in favor of a treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. The memorial is a very lengthy one and most carefully prepared. It covers about fifteen pages of manuscript, closely type written, and will make a valuable historical document. Attached to it are the autograph signatures of David Dudley Field. Andrew Carnegie. Morris K. Jesup, Charles A. Peabody, Dorman B. Eaton, and Abram S. Hewitt. Among other interesting data, the memorial contains a statement of all the international disputes arranged by arbitration since the general pacification in 1815 to the present day. In this period there have been sixty instances in which peaceful arbitration secured lasting and important results. The memorial, owing to the valuable information it contains, will be presented in full in the **Lecord** settlement of disputes by arbitration. The

A 12-year-old Boy Removed Drauk from a Primary School,

PORTLAND, Jan. 24 .- The startling revelalations of the Rev. Mr. Bayley in his prohibition sermon a week ago, have created great inmade to show that there is as little drunken ness here as there is in any city in the country. Mr. Bayley said that the records showed more drunkenness here than ever, and gave plenty of instances and figures to confirm his allega

tions. The municipal authorities at once began to make an investigation. Mayor Chapman spent two or three days in gathering material to refute the charges. Mr. Bayley said that there was drunkenness in the primary and kindergarten achools, and the authorities visited all of them schools, and the authorities visited an of them, giving the results of their investigations to the newspapers. Leading temperance men wrote communications to the papers, and T. C. Woodbury, a prominent advocate, said that after a long trial, prohibition was a failure, and that people here had better be about something else than trying to make it successful.

To-day interest was renewed when the Portland police were called upon to remove Johnny McDonough, a drunken twelve-year-old boy, from the Centre street primary school. He was so drunk that the teacher had to have him removed, and when he reached the station he sank into a deep, rum sleep.

On awakening he was stupefied and did not know what day it was. He said he bought and drank half a pint of whiskey from Alfred Rundon, aged 16. Rundon said that he found a quart bottle of liquor behind a rum shop in a snow bank, and that the little fellow drank most of it. Rundon said that he worked as watcher for rumsellers, and that he often drank.

The previous night the Portland School Committee had passed resolutions that there was no drunkenness in the public schools. giving the results of their investigations to

A FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

One Thousand Londed Care at a StandStill on the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 .- The Union Pacific managers are making serious charges against the Central Pacific because of the great freight blockade at Ogden. More than 1,000 car loads of freight are now lying there, which the loads of freight are now lying there, which the Central Pacific will not touch. This road asserts that it has not enough engines to move the cars, but the Union Pacific declares that the Central's refusal to raise the embargo is a part of a scheme to divert fieight by way of the Sunset route, thus leaving the Central open for passenger traffic and making the Sunset a great freight route. Prominent merchants of San Francisco will call a meeting this week to protest against the present freight blockade, which they ascribe to the schemes of the Central Pacific managers.

Station Agent Pettit Accidentally Shot. WESTBURY, Jan. 24 .- William Smith, a bagrage solicitor in the employ of the Long Island failroad Company, accidentally shot and fatally wounded John F. Pettit, the agent of the railroad at this place, this afternoon. Smith, who recently made out a list showing the street-numbered division of the Long Island Express in New York, had stopped off at this station to wait for a Port Jefferson train. While he was explaining the list to Pettit, and While he was explaining the list to Pettit, and while both were standing near the telegraph table in Pettit's office. Smith picked up an old pistol that was lying on a shelf beside the ticket case and began fooling with it. He snapped it several times. Finally it wont off, and the ball entered Pettit's body under the left arm and in the vicinity of the heart. Pettit exclaimed. "My God, I am shot!" and fell into the arms of Smith. He was carried over to the hotel near the station, and the last accounts were that he was unconscious and would probably die. Smith took the next train for Long Island City, and on his arrival there reported the affair to Saperinendent Topping and asked what he should do. He was handed over to Detective Cody, and they took the 8% train back to Westbury, where he will surrender himself to the proper authorities. The pistol is of small callbre and had been lying around the office for several months.

TEN DAYS ADRIFT AT SEA.

NO FOOD AND ONLY BAIN WATER FOR THE CHAPIN'S CREW.

Three Men Out of Ten Succumb, Including Capt. Hall-Seven Skeletons Resented by the Schooner Louis G. Rabel. Among the passengers who arrived on the

steamship San Marcos yesterday from Havana were seven of the crew of the bark D. Chapin of Boston, which foundered at sea on Christmas Day. The survivors were adrift in a boat about ten days without food or water. Capt. W. C. Hull. the cook, and a seaman perished from hunger and privation, and the rest got so desperate that they were tempted to turn cannibals. Ira W. Colbeth, the mate, told last night the story of their distresses. The bark left Turk's Island on Dec. 13, for Boston, with a cargo of sait. In the Christmas Day gale a giant wave stove in her waist all of a sudden and sent the men to the boat.

"We came away with neither provisions nor water, and no clothing except what we had on," said Colbeth. "The bont was twenty-two feet long, with a centreboard, and had four pairs of cars. We brought two gangway ladders, and, keeping the boat's head to the sea, we tied the ladders on to the painter to form a drag. A heavy northwest wind tossed the box about like a cork, nearly upsetting it many times, and keeping us busy all night long baling. After forty-eight hours the wind and sea

"On the third night about dusk, a two-masted steamer from the southward passed us to westward. It was so dark we could little more than see the masts. All hands shouted at the top of their voices, but we weren't heard, and we grew despondent. The Captain said he was grew despondent. The Captain said he was going to pray for help, and he told the rest of us to keep a lookout for more sails. Before long the cook, John Anderson, the Jap, was praying too, and they kept it up nearly all night until the Captain became delirious. His cries for water were piteons. In spite of all our efforts he got to guiping down sait water. In the morning he died in agony, We all kneit around him, and prayed God to have mercy on his soul, and we all wept like children. Then we dropped him into the sea.

We had lost all hope. The Jap died. It was the sixth day in the open bout and the last day of the year. When, the next day, Hans Peterson, a seaman dropped away from hunger and exposure without saying a word, we becan to look at each other. We could have almost eaten him, but we dropped him overboant.

ger and exposure without saying a word, we began to look at each other. We could have almost eaten him, but we dropped him overboard.

Then it began to rain. One of the seamen took off his oil-cloth coat, and two men held it out flat to eaten the drippings. We had an old five-gallon tin oil can, which we had used as a baler, and we got about three quarts of water in the half hour's shower. We held up the coat as long as we could see a single drop go into the can. Then I took the can and dealt out equally to all. We had to drink it all up, because the can leaked, and the one holding it had to keep the hole nlugged up.

"We had been drifting south, and, having a clear day and the heat of the sun, we took off our wet clothes for the first time and dried them, putting them on again at night, as the nights were raw and cold. We stuck up oars in the mast hole, with a coat stretched across them, and sailed all the ninth day. We settled down for another sleepless night, and out of the darkness the first thing we saw on Jan. 4 was a schooner several miles away. What did we do? Well, weak as we were, we moved pretty lively. Yes; we were sighted by the schooner. Mate Jasper, a fellow townsman of mine, had spied from the focastle what he thought was a wrock in the distance, and he called Capt. J. W. Murphy from below. It was the Louis G. Rabel, from Boston, bound for Sagua la Grande. They eased off and sailed right slongside of us. We were so weak, cramped, and covered with sait water boils that we were entirely halpless. When the mate threw a line into our boat the man in the bow caught it, but he was too weak to hold it. Then the Laptain passed a bight of rope over, and hauled us up in the loop of it without any assistance from his crow. He said we were as light as feathers. We made directly for the water tanks, but we were allowed but a glass aniece, and food was dealt out in small bits at first. You can't imagine how happy we were. There never was a kinder riend than Capt. Murphy. He took us to Sagua, where we arrived

SCARING THE NEGROES.

A Charleston Newspaper Makes a Sensation

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.-Colored people here are much stirred up over the report of the formation of an exodus association in Topeka for the colonization of negroes in South America. Fuel has been added to the flame by an article published in the News and Courier to-day warn-

published in the News and Courier to-day warning negroes that there is danger of their being sold into slavery if they go to South America. The article says:
"Slaves sell in the market in Brazil for about \$300. It is intimated that hundreds of thousands of colored people will join the exodus, and that the Exodus Association represents a capital of \$2,000,000. If \$300,000 colored people join the exodus, and if these emigrants are sold at an average price of \$300 a head, the Exodus Association would make \$85,000,000 on its original investment."

A good many negroes here read the newspapers, and this article has created a sensation. It is rumored that agents of the alleged association are already here and are in consultation with some of the colored preachers.

KENO NOT GAMBLING.

A Jury Says the Game Is Not a Vicintion of the Gambling Laws. NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 24.—Shortly after the Grand Jury indicted the gamblers, early last year, John Curry opened an establishment at 95 Custom House street and ran a keno game. running of a banking game, such as faro, and that keno did not come under that head, as the that keno did not come under that head, as the house only collected a percentage on this game. Superintendent Adams closed up the establishment and arrested Curry, charging him with keeping a gambling house. The case was called to-day and a jury was impanelled. Beven witnesses, including Superintendent of Folice Adams, testified in regard to keno. Edward Kennard tostified for the defence, that keno was the only game played in Curry's place, and that the only benefit the proprietor derived from the game was the percentage taken out of the sum collected from the players. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The verdict was received with much gratification by the large number of gamblers in the court room, and it was announced on all sides that by Saturday night there would be several keno games in full blast.

AlCow, a Buildeg, and a Herse Excite New Haves.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24 .- On Whalley avenue yesterday afternoon a horse driven by William A. Beers was frightened by a cow and started on a run down the avenue. After upsetting the sleigh and tipping Mr. Beers out the running horse was stopped by a man who threw his overcoat over its head. Hardly had the horse overcoat over its head. Hardly had the horse been quieted when a ferocious buildog rushed from a crowd of bystanders, and, springing upon the horse, caught it by the lower lip, and hung there until removed by his owner. Mr. lieers then drove off with his horse, but in a little while the dog, singling out his horse, for a second time rushed upon it. The owner of the dog, in attempting to again take the dog from the horse, was kicked in the head and rendered unconscious. Mr. Beers let his horse run, and thus escaped the dog.

Voting for Scanter in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Jan. 24 .- The General Assem bly reconvened to-day. In the House a vote was taken for United States Senator, resulting: James F. Wilson (Rep.). 56; T. J. Anderson (Dem.), 18; David Campbell (Greenback). 3 Hull, 1; Reed. 1. In the Senate the vote stood: Wilson, 28; Anderson, 10; Henry Wallace, 1.

Natural Gas in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 24 .- Experiments at Wacker

t Birk's brewery to-day showed that natural gas is escaping from their artesian well at the rate of 500 feet an hour. The quantity can ap-parently be doubled by forcing the gas from the water. An analysis of the gas demonstrates it to be identical with that at Findlay, Ohio.

Fine lithograph pictures of all the Police Captains and Inspectors in utilizing packed with "One of the Pinest" Tobacco. On presenting at our office a complete set (80 pictures) during 1988, the holder will receive an elegant silk umbrells.—460.

BESSER RELEASED.

Dempsey was Less Fit for the Prize Ring

Coroner Rooney of Brooklyn held an inquest last night in the case of William Dempsey, the young pressman, who fell dead in the ring during the first round in his fight with Simon Besser, more widely known as "Swipes, the Newsboy," in the Live Oaks Hotel at Fort Hamilton on Saturday night. Nicholas The son, the proprietor of the hotel, testified that twenty or thirty strangers came to his place on Saturday night, and after drinking and playing pool for some time asked him if they could have a room for a little sparring match, and he accommodated them in the basement. In less than a minute the men rushed back up stairs and said that one of the men had fallen in a fit, and he went down with salt and brandy and did all that he could to restore him. All with the exception of two or three, dispersed

with the exception of two or three, dispersed. He carried the dead man up stairs and put him on a lounge, and then had the police and Judge Church notified. Witness did not know that the party was coming that night to the hotel to have a fight.

John F. Smith testified that the actual fighting time did not exceed 40 seconds, and that not more than two or three blows were struck. Swipes struck Dempsey once in the neck and once under the left ear. Dempsey fell, and the side of his head struck very hard against the board floor. His seconds lifted him up and carried him to his corner. He was pinced in a chair, but slipped off it. The witness and two others procured brandy and sait, and used it in trying to revive him, but he did not recover consciousness. He supposed that the fight was a "dead fake." Before the party went down stairs he had seen Dempsey drinking and smoking olgarettes. The men wore skin-tight gioves. Dempsey got in one body blow on Swipes.

B. J. Bussell testified that the men fought

stairs he had seen Dempsey drinking and smoking gigarettes. The men wore skin-tight gloves. Dempsey got in one body blow on Swipes.

B. J. Russell testified that the men fought hard and close up together for about hail a minute. Swipes, in countering, sent out his left, and it struck Dempsey in the temple. Dempsey then fell, and when he became unconscious every one ran up stairs and got away, it was the impression of every one that it was a "fake." Swipes was more anxious to make the fight than Dempsey.

Besser testified that he had known Dempsey for all years and that they had always been good friends. They had been drinking together on Saturday, and in the evening they went to the International Hotel with other persons to see another fight. At that time they had no intention of fightling themselves. The other persons did not turn up, and, at the request of McDonald, he and Dempsey agreed to fight for \$25, McDonald, according to the arrangements, to have one-third of the unres should it exceed that amount. There was a distinct understanding between him and Dempsey that they should merely make a pretence of fighting for four rounds and then give up and divide the money. Swipes claimed that there was not a blow struck on either slide. When Dempsey fell he merely thought he was dodging.

Dr. A. W. Shepard testified that the only mark of violence or injury was a slight abrasion of the skin on the right side of the neck. All the organs were healthy. The stomach contained fluid strongly impregnated with alcohol. In the Doctor's opinion death resulted from shock, induced by the excitement incident to the fight or blow lif he received one) or the effects of both combined. The muscular development of the young man was below the average of young men of his age. There was a general delicacy of construction throughout his entire makeup: all the long bones of less than usual dismeter and fragile. He was ubvaically less fitted for the prize ring than an ordinary school boy of his age.

The lussurance was a such side of the

FIRE INSURANCE WAR.

The Rules of the Tariff Association Sus-

pended to Permit Rate Cuttings. The Tariff Association of Fire Insurance men of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken voted, yesterday, 17 to 18, to suspend all rules of the association on rates of insur-ance and commission on brokerage. At the same time the organization of the association will be kept up so as to be ready to resume operations after the war of rates that has now been begun. All but six of the members of the association were present at the meeting, representing seventy-five companies. The motion to suspend all rules and keep up the organization was made yesterday by John W. Murray of the German-American Company.

J. H. Washburn, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company, and late President of the Tariff Association, said yesterday that he was forced to go out of the association by the withdrawal of certain large companies. The association and its purposes still met with his approval. The association had been organized about five years. Its rules had been suspended when the Metropolitan compact was in force in regard to rates, and when this compact was broken up last spring the new rules of rates and brokerage commissions were adopted. association were present at the meeting, repand brokerage commissions were adopted. Since last spring there had been wild cutting rates in fire insurance, which had led to the resignation of five companies.

Some of the small companies found that persons preferred to insure with larger companies where the rates were the same, and so they dropped out in order to make their own rates. Larger companies followed them, and on Saturday the London, and Liverpool and Globe resigned, and was followed by the North American, Home, and Phenix Companies.

A Victory for Leather Manufacturers.

A case was decided yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of Solomon & Phillips agt, the Col-lector of the Port, which is of considerable interest to domestic leather manufacturers and tanners. The question involved was the proper rate of duty to be paid on imported Cordova shoe vamps under the present tariff. The Col-lector assessed them at 30 per cent, ad valorem lector assessed them at 30 per cent, ad valorem, as manufactures of leather, but the importers ciaimed that they should be only 20 per cent, as dressed upper leather. Assistant District Attorney Coxe, who represented the Government, contended that, although the articles in question were used in making shoe uppers, they were not known in commerce as upper leather, and only leather in the whole skin was ocknown, whereas these articles were cut out into certain shapes, especially fitting them for the purpose for which they were intended. The jury so found, and returned a verdict for the Government.

This decides a number of such cases pending in court. The domestic leather manufacturers and tanners say that, had the importers been successful in the suit, it would have crippled their business greatly.

Officers of the College of the City of New York. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, held yesterday in the hall of the Board of Education, 146 Grand street, these officers were elected: President, J. Edward Simmons; Sec elected: President, J. Edward Simmons; Secretary, Arthur McMullen: Assistant Secretary, Edward E. Van Saun. The Executive Committee for the coming year will consist of those gentlemen: Charles L. Holt. Chairman; Robert M. Gallaway, Henry L. Sprague, William Sannis, Edward J. H. Tanuson, William Sannis, Edward J. H. Tanuson, William Wood, Miles M. O'Brien, William A. Cole, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and J. Edward Simmons. The appropriations voted for the year's expenses amount to \$150,000.

Advertising Agent T. E. Hale Missing. Major William Moore of Washington, D C., has asked Superintendent Murray to search all hospitals and asylums for T. E. Hale, who has been missing since Nov. 29 last. He is the advertising sgent for the Indianapolis Milistone, and was in this city from Nov. 26 to Nov. 29. He is supposed to have left here on the 29th to go to Baltimore and spend a few hours, intending to come back to New York, spend a few days, and return to Indianapolis. He is suffering from consumption, and cannot talk above a whisper.

Has Mrs. Langtry Abandoned Her Pence It is said that the Department of Public Works has given to Mrs. Langtry until this afternoon only to remove her seven-foot fence in West Twenty-third street, and that, unless in west Twenty-third street, and that, unless some reason is shown to prevent it, the depart-ment proposes to remove the unlawful part of the said fence this afternoon. Maybe some-thing will occur to save the fence. At Mrs. Langtry's house yesterday afternoon it was said that she is out of town, and would not re-turn until Sunday.

Economical, Intelligent Housekeepers Use Pyle's Pearline Washing Compound instead of soap. -- Adv. The ice bridge and ice formations at Magare Falls are indescribably beautiful. Join the encursion party to leave by West Shore Railread or New York Central Railread State of the Contral BANQUET OF THE SHERIFFS JURY. A Gold Watch, Chain, and Locket Pres to Mr. A. H. Cardena,

There were night Judges, half a dozen ex-Judges, some who wanted to be Judges. Sheriff Grant, who was apparently satisfied with his condition in life; A. H. Cardoza, the ubiquitous: lawyers, newspaper editors, Wall street men, railroad managers, many political luminaries, Consuls of small but agitated republics, professional humorists, and dry goods men among the 200 who sat in Delmonico's great dining hall last night and ate the anniversary dinner of the Sheriff's first panel jury. Judge Brady presided, and when he had said all sorts of pleasant things to the assembly he handed over to A. H. Cardoza, in behalf of the jurymen, a \$500 gold watch, chain, and diamond studded locket. The gift was intended to express to Mr. Cardoza the appreciation with which he was regarded for arranging the aitwhich he was regarded for arranging the sittings of the jury at an hour when the busy men of the panel can safely leave their offices.

Mr. Cardoza thanked Judge Brady and the intelligent jurymen, pocketed the watch and displayed the chain and locket, and started in to make things pleasanter than before.

At the guests' table near Judge Brady were Sheriff Grant, Judges Van Brunt, O'Gorman, Lawrence, Larremore, Morgan, J. O'Brien, Patterson, F. K. Thurber, Daniel Dougherty, Col. R. G. Ingersol, Frank Work, and Gen. Sickles. There were places for Mayor Hewitt and District Attorney Fellows. Sickness kept them home. At the other tables were Judge Cowing, President R. G. Rolston of the Farmers Loan and Trust Compeny, ex-Judges Donohue and Van Vorst, W. M. Laffan, R. M. Gallawsy, Vice-President of the Manhattan Elevated Rallway: A. V. De Goicouria, Capt. Billy Hicketts, A. De Cordova, Consul Bals, Martin Brown, P. M. Millspaugh, J. Struthers, B. J. Newcombe, Under Sheriff Sexton, Deputy County Clerk Thomas F. Gilroy, A. W. Sherman, cashier of the Gallatin Bank; Joel O. Styvens, Commissioner Brennan, R. H. Halstod, J. P. Marquand, T. B. Musgrave, Phil Milligan, A. F. Bowers, H. A. Hogers, and others.

MR. RICE'S ELECTION ANECDOTES.

His Famous Interview with Crogan-Advo-

Ballot reform which shall secure absolute secrecy and the conduct of elections at the public expense was the theme of an address before the Young Men's Literary Association of the Y. M. C. A., in Association Hall. The Australian system, he said, was a good basis for a New York law. He related this saying of the late Michael Cregan to him when Mr. Rice was running for Congress in Gen. Spinola's

"It is only a question of dollars and cents Mr. Rice must make his own calculation as to the number of votes required: multiply them by five, and then hand over that number of dollars to a trustworthy person like myself. That will secure his election."

"On last election day." Mr. Rice said, "I met a worker, who informed me with toars in his eyes that it had been a ruinous day for business: the votes had run as high as \$10 apiece. But, said he, with pride, 'I managed to get a few for \$7 in a district where I knew most of the votes brought much more. He seemed to take much pride in this achievement."

Another election anecdote related by Mr. Rice was the experience of a Nicoli worker. "He was up betimes and visited several election districts before the polls were opened. His curiosity was at once awakened on noticing the very remarkable zeal of citizens walting at the polls before daybreak to exercise the priceless right of citizenship. On approaching he saw that they held their ballots tightly clenched in their right hands, which were held aloft, and that they took great care to keep them in this position until the polls were opened. The voting begins. After depositing his ballot the voter was seen to enter the side door of a barroom near by. The Nicoli man followed, and saw a well-known ward heeler, whom he did not then know (but whose name was familiar to him as soon as mentioned), pass a fave-dollar bill into each voter's hand, with no effort at concealment. The whole transaction, from first to last, had quite the air of a common business transaction." "On last election day." Mr. Rice said, "I met

VINDICATING THE COOK.

Dr. Holman Recovers a Bill for Board that Mr. Rogers Didn't Like. Frank D. Rogers, a commission merchant of 48 Prospect place. Brooklyn, went to the house of Dr. Emory Holman, 330 West Fiftyseventh street, in November, 1885, to board with his family. He agreed to pay \$160 a month for rooms and board for himself and family, and to remain a year. He complained that the quality of the food provided was bad, that the quality of the food provided was bad, and he left the Doctor's house three and one-half months before the end of his time. Dr. Holman sued Mr. Rogers to recover \$500 for board for the remainder of the year. The action was begun in the name of Miss Elizabeth Morris, a young domestic, and yesterday a jury in the City Court, before Judge Pitshke, awarded \$335 to Dr. Holman.

The testimony showed that Mr. Rogers and his family were hard to please, frequently sending back their meals untouched. Mr. Rogers, on the other hand, testified that the food was not of good quality nor properly prepared.

Striking Cigarmakers' Picket Arrested. Emily Lowenstein of 340 East Eleventh street charged Annie Machoeck of 432 East Seventy-third street with assault yesterday, Emily said in the Yorkville Police Court that Emily said in the Yorkville Police Court that when she tried to go to work in the cigar factory of Sutro & Newmark in Seventy-third street, where there is a strike, Annie stopped her on Monday, and when she persisted in going to work Annie called some of the men strikers, who beat her.

Annie told Justice Murray that she was a picket appointed by the strikers, but that she didn't know the complainant. Justice Murray reprimanded her, and then discharged her.

Joseph Keephan, a striking cigarmaker, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with interfering with the business of Jacoby & Bookman, at First avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Keephan was a picket. He will appear in Yorkville Court this morning.

A Man and lite Mother. Rosine Lauber, 67 years old, and quite

feeble, arrived yesterday on the Ems. on her way to Dubuque, where she has lived with her son by her first husband. Henry Gattena. Mrs. Lauber said that her son sent her to Mrs. Lauber said that her son sent her to Europe to look after a supposed legacy. When she got there she found that the legacy was a myth, and she started back with just enough money to pay her steamship passage.

The Castle Garden authorities notified Gattena of the return of his mother without money, and received this by telegraph:

"I do not want her here. Tell her so,"
Mrs. Lauber will be sent to Gattena just the same.

Death of an Old Abelitionist.

Isaac J. Gilbert of Birmingham died yesterday. He was at the time of his death 63 years of age, and during his entire life had been widely known throughout this State for his eccentricities. His house was one of the stations of the underground railway. was one of the stations of the underground railway, and many negroes have been assisted by him on their journey toward Canada and freedom. At the time John Brown was hung Mr. Gilbert toiled the bell of the Methodist Church in Birmingham. His action was publicly condemned. His house was always the stopping place for Methodist circuit riders. He had a strong antipathy against secret societies being especially bitter toward the Masonic order, against which at every opportunity he used both his tongue and pen.

Nationalist Kelly's Wound. Robert Kelly, the well-known Irish National-

as obsert melly, the Well-Enown Irish National-ist, who was shot in the ig while assisting Major Ru-dolph Pisspatrick to defend the hotel of the latter, the "Bt. Beniface." in West Chester, from a gang of roughs a few days ago, was removed from the hotel to his home, 537 West Twenty-fifth street, yesterday. Kelly is very weak, and he will never be able to use his right foot again.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The wine callars at Put-in-Bay were burned on Wednesday night; loss, \$75,000.

The Archtishop of Cologna, who is now in Roms, will be created a Cardinal before leaving that city.

Lora Randolph Churchill will remain in Berlin until Priday. He will probably visit Prince Rismarck.

A movement in the los at St. Lonis yesterday did \$10,000 damage to the steamboats along the river front. Several engineers on the Reading Railroad will be removed because they have failed to pass the color test examination.

The residence of W. H. Arnold at Oriental Grove. near Great Neck. Long Failand, was destroyed isst night. Loss \$5,000; partly insured. The fire was caused by an overheasted flave.

Liest E. H. Taunt appeared restorday at Washington before a narral Board appointed to pass upon his mastal condition are referred to the statement of decipions.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAVANA IN A SAD TURMOIL THE CITISENS REVOLTING AGAINST

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL. His Tyranny and Incompetence Arouse all Classes—The Gavernment Honeycombest With Frand—Great Increase by Crim-.

KRY WEST, Jan. 24.-During the last ten days Havana has been in a perfect turmoil and on the verge of mob violence. The trouble was caused by the unscrupulous sets of Capain-General Marin and his officials. Although Marin has been in office but three months, his dministration is reeking with crimes of every description. The Government tax is short \$50,000, the local Board of Aldermen have gob-bled \$40,000, the Cardenas tax office is short \$10,000, and every office of trust is honey-

combed with fraud. combed with fraud.

Two weeks ago the indignant citizens made
vain appeals to Marin for protection. A mass
meeting was held, but Marin ordered armed guards about the gathering and prevented the speakers from addressing the people. E. Progresso, a mercantile newspaper, denounced Marin's act, and to-day the paper was suppressed by order of the despot. When Marin learned that several merchants were sending ne placed an armed guard about the cable Mce. Then the bright and fearless La Lucha newspaper censured Marin in caustic language. and the despot now threatens to suppress this

On Sunday there were twelve murders, one suicide, eight highway robberies, and four stabbing affrays in Havana and Cardenas. Seffor Perez, a wealthy sugar merchant, was found murdered in the streets. Seflor Antonio Luis, a prominent planter of Guines, has been kidnapped, and is now held for ransom at some unknown place, probably by the murderer Lenque Romero. La Lucha, in its last issue BAY8:

We must protect ourselves, as we are livin on top of a powder mine." A special from Havana to-night says that the situation is becoming more alarming every

THE SERVIA AGROUND.

She Sticks in the Swash Channel while Try-

The Cunard steamship Servia went aground at 4% yesterday afternoon at about high water at the entrance of Swash Channel, near Black Buoy No. 3, about a mile northwest of Sandy Hook, as she was entering this port, and if she has good luck she will float this morning at high tide, shortly after 4 o'clock. The steamhigh tide, shortly after 4 o'clook. The steamship grounded on account of the low water caused by the prevailing northwest winds, which, in the language of the sailormen, blew the water out of the bay. As the Servia was sighted off Fire Island on Monday night and had arrived off Sandy Hook at 2 A. M. vesterday, the fact that she waited for high water at 6 A. M. would argue that she was held over the high tide for prudential reasons. The mall bont landed the mails and the purser at Quarantine about 10 A. M.

Late in the afterioon the tug Pulver, of Capt. John Moore's New York Towboat Company, made fast to the Servia assisting with her own wheel, but the attempt was abandoned and the Pulver returned to town.

Agent Vernon H. Brown contemplated sending a steamer in the evening to take off the passengers, but gave it up. The safe wheel steamer Flushing and three tugs were ited up at the Cunard dock last night, and they started at 1 A. M. for the Servia, with Vernon H. Brown and Superintendent Gibson on board of the Fistoher, As the wind moderated about midnight. Mr. Brown hoped the Servia would foot, if she does not float, the Flushing and the three tugs will try to pull her into channel. That failing, the passengers will be brought to the Cunard dock on the Flushing, and, if necessary, the Servia will be lightered of part of her carge. Sixty-eight cabin passengers came over on the Servia. ship grounded on account of the low water

Get an Ambulance Ride and His Kevenge. Idel Stolhoff, a young Polander chair mender

1,682 Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, looking for work, and was unceremoniously put out. He pointed out John McPart'an, the bartender, brother of the sa-loon keeper, as his assailant, and McPartlan was arloon keeper, as his assuming, and reased.

The Hast Righty eighth street police, in reporting the assumit to headquarters, said that #tohoff was "suffering from concussion of the brain." The doctors at the Prestyterian liospila, where the chair mender was sent in an ambulance, could not discover that saything at all was the master with him, and sent him home. P John McPartian spent last night in a cell. His right arm is in a sling, owing to an injury to his hand, received in falling from a horse car.

Reducing the Coke Product.

PITTSBURGH. Jan. 24. - The coke operators have decided to reduce their output one-third. This is necessitated by the decreasing demand for coke as the result of the banking of the biast furnaces owing to the degressed condition of the pig iron market. It is pro-posed each week to shut down the owns in the tion nelieville district two days. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Wenther Yesterday. As indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. 1997; o A. M. 2007; v A. M. 219; 17 M. 2007; u 4. M. 219; 17 M. 2007; u 4. M. 2007; u 5. M. 2007; u

Signal Office Prediction. Warmer, fair weather, followed by snow.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. The Duke of Newcastle, who is 23 years old and an A rule was entered yesterday discontinuing the suit of William McMahon against Maurice & Flynn, William H. Kelly, and the Subway Company. William McMahon against Maurice B. Flynn, Whiliam H. Kelly, and the Stolway Company.
Collector Magons made these appointments yesterday: Joseph Rothschild, New York cierk, \$1,090 a year; das. E. Moore Westchester county, and A. W. Clark, Binghamnon, imspectors, at \$4 a day.
The two Italians, Salvatore Lours and Michael Cisco, who hargained with the secret service detectives to sell counterfeit money, were sentenced yesterday to four years in the Krie county penitentiary.
The next big criminal trials will be those of Maurice B. Flynn and Rollin M. Equire. Artist Longobardistrial is on the calendar for to day in the tienteral Sessions. Motion for a postponement will be opposed.
Young William J. Ritchie, the Englishman who says his father is a rich member of the British Parliament, was sent to the penitentiary for at months on Mary Dickmen's complaint that he swinded her out of \$10.
Hong Sing and Ah Lee of 13 Most street, Wong A. Kin, and Ah Wong of 78 Most street were arraigned before Judge Utilorsiseve, in the General beginn yesterday charged with playing fan tan at a Solt street, and fined \$10 cach. They paid the fines.
Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday revoked the conest license which George G. Sheily held for the Paim Garden. In East Fourteenth street, because liquors were sold there during the performances. The excess license had already been revoked.
A public exhibition of the use of powdered coal for the Paim Garden. In East Fourteenth street, because liquors were sold there during the performances. A public exhibition of the use of powdered coal for fuel for menufacturing purposes will take place at Ches-ter, Pa., to morrow at noon, under the direction of Eras-tus Wiman. The coal will be powdered by the cyclons principle and applied by the McAuley process. principle and applied by the McAuley process.

District Attorney Fellows was kept from the police dinner at Delimonico's on Monday eventing last by an important event, and he wrote to Police Commissioner French slephen B. French about it, but Commissioner French did not read the letter. It was about a new baby.

The publication yesterday afternoon of a report that one of the students in the Columbia Law School was unissing came under the mission man's eye, and he went right around and communicated with his friends. He had only been slok at a cousin's house in this city since Friday.

The Lithographers' and Photographers' Directory day 1888 has just been issued by the Lithographer Pensishing Company. It is a handy trade volume, comprising a complete list of all houses in any way identified with Bithography, photography, or any of the graphic arts.

ned with histography, pactography, or any of the grapa-ic aris.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has handed down an opinion that the Dry Dock Haliroad Company is bound to pay to the city a license fee of \$50 for each car run on its dirand street cross-town line from ferry to ferry, in addition to the five per cent of net receipts now paid.

now paid.

Receiver Thomas Gilroy of Mitchell, Vance & Co., under an order of Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, has paid &rd(CO) to the creditors of the company, being an additional 20 per cent dividend. He has also been ordered to sell all the property of the corporation at a price not less than \$10,000.

not less than \$100,000.

Edward Ridley & Sons, the dry goods merchants at Grand and Orchard strests, have procured from Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court Chambers an injunction restraining the Rast River Electric Huminating Company from obstructing the sidewalk in front of their premises by placing a pole there. premises by placing a pole there.

Mrs. Catharine Cashetuavder went into Mr. Sigmun i Moses's butcher shop at 150 Attorney street to buy a few! She feel through a trap door into the cellar. Mrs. Cashetanyder weighs 250 pounds and her fail was a great one. She used the butcher for damages, and gut \$150 yesterday in Judge Reach's court.

Surrogate Ranson has desied the motion made on behalf of Mary L. Lyddy to set saids precedings for the probate of the will of the late Daniel E. Lyddy. The ground of the petition was that one of the hoirs. Mrs. Rilen Nash, a half saiter, living in Ireland, has not been cited. The Surrogate concludes that the best way to remedy the defect is to cite Mrs. Nash. At a meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District United Labor party organization has might, as 110 West Thirty-siath Street, Edward Conklin, Chairman of the lar-pears organization, Thomas Masterson, Recording Sec-retary, and Capt. Murray and Michael Mahoney wer-expelled for holding a spirious mosting, and pretending to sleet delegates to the County Committee.